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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/814,749	03/30/2004	Dominique Charmot	29329-715.201	7226
56631	7590 03/23/2006		EXAMINER	
WILSON SONSINI GOODRICH AND ROSATI / ILYPSA, INC. 650 PAGE MILL ROAD PALO ALTO, CA 94304			YOUNG, MICAH PAUL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1618	

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/814,749	CHARMOT ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Micah-Paul Young	1618				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address				
Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION B6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirged apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 No	ovember 2005.					
	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>3,4,14,15,18-22,29,30,34,36,40 and 51-63</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>34,36,40 and 51-63</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>3,4,14,15,18-22,29 and 30</u> is/are rejec	cted.	•				
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner	·.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce	epted or b) \square objected to by the \square	Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the o	frawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction		· ·				
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
 Certified copies of the priority documents 	have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori	•	ed in this National Stage				
application from the International Bureau	. , , ,					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	of the certified copies not receive	ed.				
	•					
Attachment(s)						
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da	(PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) i) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date		atent Application (PTO-152)				

DETAILED ACTION

Acknowledgment of Papers Received: Response/Amendment dated 11/22/05.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.
- 2. Claims 3,4,14,15,18-22,29,30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. As discussed above potassium-binding polymers are not mentioned in the specification by name or exemplified by the examples. Potassium-binding polymers are never mentioned in the specification and are not exemplified in the examples. Only phosphate-binding polymers are described by the specification. Applicant has not provided sufficient disclosure to distinguish potassium-binding polymers from phosphate or any other ion binding polymers. These new amendments represent new matter.

Election/Restrictions

3. Newly submitted claims 51-63 directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: the claims were not presented in the original restriction requirement and represent a new and distinct invention.

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4. Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 51-63 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

5. Claims 34,36 and 40 are withdrawn from consideration as not directed to the elected pharmaceutical dosage from of group I.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 8. Claims 3,4,14,14,18-22,29, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined disclosures of Tyler et al (US 2004/0166156) and Bandi (USPN 4,902,501).

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9. Tyler discloses a particle (tablet) comprising a core and a shell material (coating), see abstract. The particles target a solute as claimed, as they are for lowing serum phosphate levels in patients by removing the phosphate from the gastrointestinal tract, see page 1. The core includes the same polymers as recited in the specification as useful in the invention, e.g. polyallyamine, etc., which may be crosslinked with the same crosslinking agent as recited by applicant, e.g. epichlorohydrin, etc., see pg. 1-2 and pg. 2 [0019]. The cores include a non-metal material. The coating or shell material includes various polymers, including cellulose, etc. see page 2 [0013]. The coating would be physically attached to the core, as it is coated thereon. The particles would inherently be expected to satisfy the functional limitations set forth in the claims, since the particles contain the same components, i.e. the same core polymers and are used for the same purpose. A compound and its properties cannot be separated. The particles are used for therapeutic methods, including removing toxins, by lower phosphates (to treat renal failure) and lowering cholesterol see page 1. Though the reference is silent to the specific removal of potassium ions, it is the position of the Examiner that these polymers would inherently possess these properties. The polymers recited by Tyler are relied upon for the purposes of the instant invention throughout the specification, and though not expressly recited, it remains the position of the Examiner that the polyallyamine polymers of Tyler would also bind potassium. The reference is silent to the specific thicknesses recited by applicant.

- 10. Bandi teaches particle for the same use of Tyler and teaches that the particles may have a size of 5 microns, of 500 um; see column 2.
- 11. It would have been obvious to optimize the size of the particles disclosed by Tyler and to the be within the claimed ranges because it is known in the art particles size and shell thickness

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may be optimized to include the ranges as claimed to optimize various properties of the particles (disintegration times, amount of polymer, etc.) as shown by Bandi.

Double Patenting

- 12. Claims 3,4,14,15, and 18-22 of this application conflict with claims 1,10,16,17,20-24 of Application No. 10/813,872. 37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during pendency in more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the conflicting claims from all but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation between the applications. See MPEP § 822.
- 13. Claims 3,4,14,15, and 18-22 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1,10,16,17,20-24 of copending Application No. 10/813,872. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both set of claims recite pharmaceutical formulations comprising core-shell formulation comprising potassium-binding polymers that are crosslinked. The formulations both have shells with thicknesses up to 50 microns. These claims would act as obviating art over each other.
- 14. This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Correspondence

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Micah-Paul Young whose telephone number is 571-272-0608. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00-4:30 every other Monday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Hartley can be reached on 571-272-0616. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Micah-Paul Young Examiner Art Unit 1618

MP Young

MICHAEL G. HARTLEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER